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THE INFLUENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FUNDING SYSTEM ON THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN MODERN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary.

Today, competition between educational organizations does not allow them to remain static, since flexibility and the ability to innovate are becoming the main factors of long-term sustainable development. This is an incentive to improve the university library. Successful creative projects not only help to promote the services and resources of libraries, but also contribute to improving the professional competencies of employees, increasing funding, and updating technical equipment.

In the 21st Century, libraries have completely changed their purpose. Today it is a place where you can not only find the right book, but also a place for cultural events, conferences, exhibitions. Almost every university library has its own electronic library, an electronic portal that opens the doors to all cultural and scientific achievements of all mankind. The development of librarianship is continuously linked to its financing.

Currently, State higher educational institutions independently determine the directions of using the funds they receive from the budget and other sources in conditions not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Methods in the research of budget expenditures by foreign authors, the main attention is paid to the comparison of the results and the budget expenditures made.

Results. In this article we have tried to show the long way of development of librarianship in Azerbaijan since 1918, to identify the main obstacles to its development, as well as to reveal the main sources of funding for libraries today.

Conclusion: Based on the level of the library business base today, it can be confidently stated that librarianship in Azerbaijan is developing rapidly and today can already compete with many countries of the world. This is due to the general economic recovery in the country and the successful financing of educational work by both the public and private sectors in general.

Keywords: financing; development; estimated budget; fund.

Introduction. To date, university libraries are an integral part of education, which is an indicator of education in general, in other words, the level of development and provision of libraries directly affects the quality and prestige of consumer services provided by institutions.

And that is why today many educational institutions pay a lot of attention to the arrangement and provision of them, but unfortunately not all institutions cope with this. There are certain difficulties in distributing the estimated budget.

The main ones are related to the fact that financing conditions often change and not enough time passes from the moment of change for generalizations and conclusions. Nevertheless, the study and evaluation of the mechanisms of financing education seem to be an urgent task, having both theoretical and practical significance. The current economic state of the education system is usually characterized from the standpoint of insufficient budgetary funds allocated by the state to ensure its functioning and its incorrect distribution [1, p. 44–49].



Objective and purpose of the study. One of the main directions of state policy in the field of education has been announced to increase the efficiency of the use of resources allocated to this field of activity, primarily budgetary. The assessment of the effectiveness of the use of budget funds is determined by existing approaches to the very concept of efficiency in relation to the field of education. In economic theory (public sector economics), as a rule, three concepts of efficiency are used: efficiency, productivity and efficiency proper. Effectiveness refers to the degree of approximation to the goal. Accordingly, in the analysis of effectiveness (and efficiency in this sense), the emphasis is shifted to setting goals, as well as to building indicators to determine how close the achieved state of the object is to the target. This allows you to compare different options for achieving the goal in terms of fixed costs, as well as to evaluate possible (implementation) options in terms of the degree of achievement of the goal in terms of certain cost constraints [2, p. 132–147]. Productivity is an assessment of each of the resources according to its contribution to the overall result. It shows how each particular element of costs affects the effectiveness, i.e. the degree of achievement of the goal. Efficiency is the correlation of the achieved (achieved) result with the costs incurred.

Research method and sample characteristics. In the studies of budget expenditures by foreign authors, the main attention is paid to the comparison of the results and the budget expenditures made. This is due to the fact that the budgeting process of Western universities is mainly associated with the results of their activities (more precisely, with the assessment of these results). The basis of financing is based on cost planning, not results. Such a situation can be considered as following the principles of a planned economy. In conditions of a shortage of financial resources, this leads to a consistent deterioration of the financial situation of the budget recipient [3, p. 96–120]. The attempts made since the mid-90s to reform the organizational and economic mechanism of the education system, and then its modernization, have put on the agenda the issue of the goals of the development of higher professional education and the goals of the ongoing transformations. Currently, this problem is becoming even more urgent, since the task of reorienting it to results has been set for the entire budget process. This requires linking each of the results achieved with the costs that provided it. In principle, in social processes, it is usually difficult to determine which specific result is generated by what costs – due to the presence of external effects, the debugged result over time, a high degree of inertia of both the entire social sphere as a whole and the education system in particular. Maybe that's why the budget process in this part undergoes few changes [4].

Data analysis methodology. In Azerbaijan, State guarantees in the field of financing higher

professional education are based on the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and legislative acts, which states:

1. Students have the right to use libraries, information funds, services of educational, scientific and other departments of a higher educational institution free of charge in state higher educational institutions in accordance with the procedure established by the charter of the higher educational institution.

2. Students of higher educational institutions are granted the right to use the services of state and municipal libraries free of charge, as well as to visit state and municipal museums free of charge.

3. Postgraduates and doctoral students use equipment, laboratories, teaching rooms, libraries free of charge.

4. Postgraduates and doctoral students enjoy the right to travel, including to higher educational institutions and research centers of foreign countries, to participate in expeditions to carry out work on selected research topics on an equal basis with scientific and pedagogical workers of higher educational institutions and researchers of research institutions (organizations) [5].

Currently, State higher educational institutions independently determine the directions of using the funds they received from the budget and other sources, in conditions not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Hence, the issue of financing and evenly distributing the financing budget is acute.

Results. The use of the term “financing” requires disclosure of its content. There is an opinion that financing is the process of receiving funds from any sources. In any case, this is the understanding of financing contained in the vast majority of works devoted to the problems of financing education. This interpretation seems to be too broad, allowing us to attribute all the results of economic activity to financing. It should be noted that the definition of financing has a slightly different, more limited meaning. For the conditions of the state planned economy, this concept was defined as “providing the necessary financial resources for the development of the national economy”. The financing was to be carried out on the principles of: 1) planning: the necessary funds should be provided at the stage of development of the financial plan – budget; 2) target orientation: spending of funds is allowed only for the objects and purposes provided for in the plan; 3) irrevocability: recipients of funds do not have obligations to return them; 4) allocation of funds as they are spent; 5) savings: correct and rational spending of funds. The principles of financing reflect a general approach to the use of financial resources, i. e. to the formation and expenditure of funds of funds. In general, financing can be represented as providing a subject or process with money in a certain



amount at the right time and for certain purposes. If the money is allocated to the fund earlier than the required period, then they will lie motionless for some time, which leads to losses. If the money is not allocated for the purposes that are necessary, then it will not be spent, i. e. they will lie motionless with the same consequences. If the amount is insufficient or excessive, the result will be the same.

Discussion of the results. From this point of view, the last three principles of financing can be considered in more detail. The absence (non-occurrence) of obligations to return funds from the recipient of financing does not mean the absence of other obligations towards the sender of financial resources (the manager of loans or budget funds). Without going into reasoning, we can say that the recipient of financing still has two types of obligations: 1) to spend the allocated funds for the purposes set by the financing entity, in full and within a predetermined period. In this case, the absence of repayment obligations is a consequence of the fact that financing in the conditions of the state planned economy was allocated for state purposes and did not lead to alienation (other things being equal); 2) to issue to the financing entity a certain result – a product, the manufacture of which is financed, i.e. E., in essence, is paid “in parts” as it is manufactured, or to carry out certain activities in the form of, for example, the provision of educational services. The allocation of funds as they are spent seems clear and understandable at first glance, but to some extent contradicts the general principle of minimizing the time of immobility of money. The term “as it is spent” can also be considered as some kind of reservation, accumulation of funds for their gradual spending. It should be noted, for example, that the reservation of certain amounts in the conditions of credit relations requires an appropriate payment to compensate for the losses of the credit institution due to the “freezing” of the movement of money. Economical and rational spending of funds is presented as a declaration rather than a principle, since it provides for a noticeable subjective component and the need to reinforce this principle by creating appropriate mechanisms and a very serious regulatory framework. The cost savings of financing have two sides: 1) positive: part of the funds is returned to the financing entity and can be directed to other purposes; 2) negative: savings occur at the end of the planned period (for example, a quarter), which means, firstly, the “freezing” of funds for a certain period and, secondly, the need to change financial plans to use these funds – additional transaction costs.

Living in the world of technological progress, it should be noted that the number of minimum budget funding of libraries is increasing every day.

This is primarily due to the rethinking of the importance of libraries in the organizational structure of the university, the library has turned from a simple

information world into the “face” of the university, it is here that many international conferences, various state events and speeches are held based on world practice. And also a distinctive feature of modern libraries is its connection to the online system, that is, the presence and richness of an electronic library is an indicator of a university library.

The list of the largest libraries in the world includes libraries with a volume of funds exceeding 14 million units of storage. Among them are the British Library, whose fund exceeds 170 million, the Library of Congress, USA, London, the fund is 168,3 million, the New York Public Library fund exceeds 53 million, the Library and Archives of Canada fund is 48 million, the Russian State Library fund is more than 48 million, the National Parliamentary Library of Japan, Tokyo fund is more than 35 million, The National Library of Spain has a fund of 25 million, the Berlin State Library has a fund of more than 23 million, The National Library of Sweden fund 18 million, the Harvard University Library 16,6 million, the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine fund 15,8 million.

From the list, the dominant place is clearly occupied by world powers. In the Republic of Azerbaijan, the general welfare of libraries as a whole is also improving every year and the estimated budget for its development and improvement is increasing every year. To date, among the most developing libraries, you can specify:

1. The Presidential Library was established in 2003 on the initiative of Heydar Aliyev as a result of the merger of the funds of two city libraries: the Central City Library and the library of the House of Political Education.

The library received its status under the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with the Decree of the President of Azerbaijan dated June 22, 2009.

The main activities of the Library are the creation of information resources formed on the basis of books and other types of documents, their preservation, the creation of a perfect system of traditional and electronic catalogs and card files, bibliographic manuals reflecting these funds, their constant development and provision to readers.

The Library's collection contains copies of rare books in various languages published in the XVI–XIX and early XX Centuries. The fund is dominated by publications on economics, politics, state building, law, philosophy, statistics, history, literature and linguistics. The Library's periodicals fund receives 250 titles of magazines, newspapers and other periodicals published in our republic and abroad. Currently, special attention is paid to completing the Library's collection with electronic publications [6].

2. National Library of Azerbaijan. This library is the largest in Azerbaijan and one of the largest national libraries in the Caucasus and Europe.



The number of publications stored in the library's collections exceeds 5 million. The establishment in 1923 of the State Library of the Republic of Azerbaijan (today's Azerbaijan National Library named after M. F. Akhundov) gave impetus to the further development of librarianship. During the creation of the library, 5,000 copies of books from the collections of the libraries of the Baku branch of the Imperial Technical Society and the Baku Public Collection were transferred to its fund. The library, which began to develop rapidly since its creation, has focused on completing its collection. In 1939, the library was named after the great thinker, playwright and educator Mirza Fatali Akhundov. In subsequent periods, the scope of the library's activities was expanded, dozens of new departments were created, the amount of literature in its collections reached millions of values. The library was transferred to a majestic building assessed as a historical monument of architecture in 1961. Its architect is Mikail Huseynov. On the basis of the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Library Work" and "On Publishing Work", the National Library receives one mandatory free copy of all printed materials published in the country, and a fund of the archive of Azerbaijani literature is created on the basis of these books. In 2004, by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, the library was awarded the status of a national library, which was the highest assessment of its activities. The Azerbaijan National Library is a member of the international organization Conference of European National Libraries [7].

3. Central City Library – The Central City Library is a library established in 1919 in Baku, Azerbaijan. The library is named after the Azerbaijani poet and satirist Mirza Alekper Sabir. In 1918, the Department of Culture and Education of the Union of Azerbaijani Consumer Society decided to open a public library. However, it was not possible for the library to find literature in the Azerbaijani language. The books were mostly kept in private libraries. After many difficulties, books on Islamic history and old topics were collected, published by the Orujev brothers in Arabic and Persian. In the early years of the library's existence, there were several hundred books and very few readers.

The official opening of the library took place in March 1919.

Such public figures as Nariman Narimanov, Dadash Buniyatzade, Abdulrahim Hagverdiyev, Yusif Chemenzemenli, Mammad Ordubadi played an important role in the opening of the Central City Library [8].

4. Republican Youth Library – The library was established in 1928 and in the first years of its existence consisted of a small collection of books and only one service department.

In 1937, the library was named after Jafar Jabbarli, one of the founders of Azerbaijani drama.

In 1957, the library was moved to a more convenient building for readers on Narimanov Street, and in 1976 it received the status of a Republican Youth Library. As of January 1, 2015, the fund consists of 132,399 books and 2,382 CDs and DVDs and is constantly updated with classical and modern works, dictionaries, encyclopedias, textbooks, popular science and information literature. The electronic catalog of the library includes 11,900 books, 186 CDs and DVDs in Azerbaijani, Russian and other languages

5. Library for the Visually impaired of Azerbaijan – The library has 1,200 readers.

Over the past 5 years, 25 library readers have been admitted to higher and secondary special schools.

Significant progress has been made in staffing the library with special editions, bringing the total volume of the fund to 25,000 copies.

4976 books published by the decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan were handed over to the Library.

Used and expired discs are copied from the original to new copies in the library's recording studio and added to the background for reuse.

The Republican Library for the Visually impaired is equipped with modern equipment [9].

6. Scientific Library of Baku State University. The Scientific Library of Baku State University is one of the richest libraries of universities in the country. It was founded in 1919. In 1920, a special Turkish department was opened in the university library. 212 books were brought from Istanbul to equip the department with appropriate literature. By the early 1920s, the library had more than 6,000 books, 130 newspapers and magazines. The collection includes literature in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Persian, Arabic, English, French, German, Russian and Tatar languages. Among the first readers of the library are Mammad Emin Rasolzade, Yusif Vezir Chemenzaminli, Abdurrahim Asabek oglu Akhverdov, Tagi Abbas Shahbazi, Mir Asadulla Mirkasimov and other famous personalities. In the late 1919 – early 1920s, the scientific library of Baku State University gradually began to play the role of a methodological center for libraries of educational institutions of the republic. If the library of Baku State University was established in 1919 with 250 books, now it has more than 2,5 million units. These books on various fields of science have been published in Azerbaijani, Eastern, Russian and Western European languages.

Manuscripts of the XIII–XVIII centuries and various editions of the XVI Century are rare and valuable works included in the "golden fund" of the library. According to the Order of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 131 of 1971, the Scientific Library of Baku State University became a scientific and methodological center in order to improve and streamline the work



of libraries of higher and secondary schools of the country and still performs this function. If the library of Baku State University was established in 1919 with 250 books, now it has more than 2,5 million units. These books on various fields of science have been published in Azerbaijani, Eastern, Russian and Western European languages.

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7. Khazar University Library – Khazar University Library and Information Center (KULIC) is a library of the Khazar University in Baku.

It has three branches open to the public: the main library on the Nefchilar campus; a branch on the campus in the center of Baku; and the library of the Alatava campus. Approximately 75 percent of library materials are in English. The library also contains printed and electronic materials in Azerbaijani, Russian, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, German, French, Italian, Chinese, Japanese and other modern European and Oriental languages in the field of business research, economics and management, engineering and applied sciences, pedagogy, social sciences, political science and international relations, law, linguistics, art, architecture, philosophy, literature, history and medical sciences. Materials include textbooks published all over the world and publications by Khazar University Press, which are widely represented in the library. Khazar University has been the regional depository library of the World Bank in Azerbaijan since 1999 and the Asian Development Bank since 2005.

The University's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) is its bibliographic database, which users can use to search for materials such as books, periodicals, videos and CDs in English, Azerbaijani, Russian and other languages. The University provides online access to e-books, electronic journals and academic databases. Access to EBSCO, as well as to ProQuest, BioOne, Cambridge University Press and Oxford Reference Online became available thanks to the active participation of Khazar University in the Consortium of Libraries of Azerbaijan [11].

8. Library of the Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction.

The Library was established in 1977. Currently, its fund has 514,285 copies of literature, journals and abstracts. The main task of the library fund is to assist the teaching staff and students in their educational and research activities. The quality of stock materials meets the requirements for the training of specialists

corresponding to the profile of the university. In addition to the materials in the lectron library, the science website can also be found from the research resource bases of which our university is a member (<http://apps.webofknowledge.com>), Polpred online news database (<https://polpred.com/>) etc.) they get acquainted with the rules of use: (<https://azmiu.edu.az/az/>) [12].

Based on the material under study, it can be said that librarianship in Azerbaijan began to develop in 1918, at the beginning this process had great difficulties, since there were not enough books in the native language and its creation required a lot of material expenses and required the presence of well-trained personnel, as well as a lot of time was required for translation, which in turn hindered the development of librarianship. Based on the level of the library business base today, it can be confidently stated that library business in Azerbaijan is developing at a rapid pace and today can already compete with many countries of the world. This is due to the general economic recovery in the country and the successful financing by both the state and private sectors of educational work in general.

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ВПЛИВ СИСТЕМИ ФІНАНСУВАННЯ УНІВЕРСИТЕТСЬКОЇ БІБЛІОТЕКИ НА ОСВІТНІЙ ПРОЦЕС У СУЧАСНИХ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ УМОВАХ

Анотація.

Нині конкуренція між освітніми організаціями не дає їм змоги залишатися статичними, оскільки гнучкість і здатність до інновацій стають ключовими факторами довгострокового сталого розвитку. Це стимул для вдосконалення університетської бібліотеки. Успішні творчі проекти не лише допомагають просувати послуги та ресурси бібліотек, а й сприяють підвищенню професійних компетенцій співробітників, збільшенню фінансування, оновленню технічного оснащення.

У XXI ст. бібліотеки повністю поміняли своє призначення. Сьогодні – це місце, де можна не лише знайти потрібну книгу, а й осередок для проведення культурних заходів, конференцій, виставок. Майже кожна університетська бібліотека має власну електронну бібліотеку, електронний портал за допомогою якого відчиняються двері до всіх культурних і наукових досягнень всього людства. Розвиток бібліотечної справи безпосередньо пов'язаний з її фінансуванням. У пропонованій увазі статті розглянуто основні етапи розвитку бібліотеки залежно від її фінансування.

Ключові слова: фінансування; розвиток; передбачуваний бюджет; фонд.